

AMENDED IN SENATE JANUARY 23, 2006

AMENDED IN SENATE JANUARY 4, 2006

AMENDED IN SENATE APRIL 26, 2005

AMENDED IN SENATE MARCH 29, 2005

SENATE BILL

No. 585

Introduced by Senator Kehoe

February 18, 2005

An act to amend Section 6389 of the Family Code, relating to protective orders.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 585, as amended, Kehoe. Protective orders: firearms.

Existing law prohibits a person subject to a protective order, as defined, from owning, possessing, purchasing, or receiving a firearm while that protective order is in effect and makes a willful and knowing violation of a protective order a crime. Existing law also requires the court, upon issuance of a protective order, to order the respondent to relinquish any firearm in that person's immediate possession or control, or subject to that person's immediate possession or control, within 24 hours of being served with the order, by either surrendering the firearm to the control of local law enforcement officials, or by selling the firearm to a licensed gun dealer. Under existing law, a person ordered to relinquish any firearm is required to file with the court a receipt showing the firearm was surrendered or sold within 72 hours after receiving the order.

This bill would instead require the person ordered to relinquish a firearm to immediately surrender the firearm in a safe manner, upon request of any law enforcement officer, or within 24 hours as specified

above. The bill also would require the person to file a receipt with the court within 48 hours after being served with the order and would provide that the failure to timely file a receipt constitutes a violation of the protective order. Because a willful and knowing violation of a protective order is a crime, the bill would expand the scope of an existing crime, resulting in a state-mandated local program.

The bill would also require application forms for protective orders adopted by the Judicial Council and approved by the Department of Justice to be amended to require the petitioner to describe the number, types, and locations of any firearms presently known by the petitioner to be possessed or controlled by the respondent. The bill would additionally include recommendations for written policies and standards for law enforcement officers who request relinquishment of firearms and would ~~require~~ *authorize* the Attorney General's office, on or before December 31, 2007, to work with local law enforcement to develop and disseminate model policies and standards.

~~By requiring new duties of law enforcement, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.~~

~~The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.~~

~~This bill would provide that with regard to certain mandates no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.~~

~~With regard to any other mandates, this bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs so mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.~~

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.
State-mandated local program: yes.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Section 6389 of the Family Code is amended to
2 read:

6389. (a) A person subject to a protective order, as defined in Section 6218, shall not own, possess, purchase, or receive a firearm while that protective order is in effect. Every person who owns, possesses, purchases or receives, or attempts to purchase or receive a firearm while the protective order is in effect is punishable pursuant to subdivision (g) of Section 12021 of the Penal Code.

(b)

On all forms providing notice that a protective order has been requested or granted, the Judicial Council, shall include a notice that, upon service of the order, the respondent shall be ordered to relinquish possession or control of any firearms and not to purchase or receive or attempt to purchase or receive any firearms for a period not to exceed the duration of the restraining order.

(c) (1) Upon issuance of a protective order, as defined in Section 6218, the court shall order the respondent to relinquish any firearm in the respondent's immediate possession or control or subject to the respondent's immediate possession or control.

(2) The relinquishment ordered pursuant to paragraph (1) shall occur by immediately surrendering the firearm in a safe manner, upon request of any law enforcement officer, to the control of the officer, after being served with the protective order. Alternatively, if no request is made by a law enforcement officer, the relinquishment shall occur within 24 hours of being served with the order, by either surrendering the firearm in a safe manner to the control of local law enforcement officials, or by selling the firearm to a licensed gun dealer, as specified in Section 12071 of the Penal Code. The law enforcement officer or licensed gun dealer taking possession of the firearm pursuant to this subdivision shall issue a receipt to the person relinquishing the firearm at the time of relinquishment. A person ordered to relinquish any firearm pursuant to this subdivision shall file with the court that issued the protective order, within 48 hours after being served with the order, the receipt showing the firearm was surrendered to a local law enforcement agency or sold to a licensed gun dealer. Failure to timely file a receipt shall constitute a violation of the protective order.

(3) The application forms for protective orders adopted by the Judicial Council and approved by the Department of Justice shall be amended to require the petitioner to describe the number, types,

1 and locations of any firearms presently known by the petitioner to
2 be possessed or controlled by the respondent.

3 (4) It is recommended that every law enforcement agency in
4 the state develop, adopt, and implement written policies and
5 standards for law enforcement officers who request immediate
6 relinquishment of firearms. On or before December 31, 2007, the
7 Attorney General's office ~~shall~~ *may* work with local law
8 enforcement to develop and disseminate model policies and
9 standards to all law enforcement agencies in the state, as
10 recommended in this subdivision.

11 (d) If the respondent declines to relinquish possession of any
12 firearm based on the assertion of the right against
13 self-incrimination, as provided by the Fifth Amendment to the
14 United States Constitution and Section 15 of Article I of the
15 California Constitution, the court may grant use immunity for the
16 act of relinquishing the firearm required under this section.

17 (e) A local law enforcement agency may charge the respondent
18 a fee for the storage of any firearm pursuant to this section. This
19 fee shall not exceed the actual cost incurred by the local law
20 enforcement agency for the storage of the firearm. For purposes
21 of this subdivision, "actual cost" means expenses directly related
22 to taking possession of a firearm, storing the firearm, and
23 surrendering possession of the firearm to a licensed dealer as
24 defined in Section 12071 of the Penal Code or to the respondent.

25 (f) The restraining order requiring a person to relinquish a
26 firearm pursuant to subdivision (c) shall state on its face that the
27 respondent is prohibited from owning, possessing, purchasing, or
28 receiving a firearm while the protective order is in effect and that
29 the firearm shall be relinquished to the local law enforcement
30 agency for that jurisdiction or sold to a licensed gun dealer, and
31 that proof of surrender or sale shall be filed with the court within
32 a specified period of receipt of the order. The order shall also state
33 on its face the expiration date for relinquishment. Nothing in this
34 section shall limit a respondent's right under existing law to petition
35 the court at a later date for modification of the order.

36 (g) The restraining order requiring a person to relinquish a
37 firearm pursuant to subdivision (c) shall prohibit the person from
38 possessing or controlling any firearm for the duration of the order.
39 At the expiration of the order, the local law enforcement agency
40 shall return possession of any surrendered firearm to the

1 respondent, within five days after the expiration of the
2 relinquishment order, unless the local law enforcement agency
3 determines that (1) the firearm has been stolen, (2) the respondent
4 is prohibited from possessing a firearm because the respondent is
5 in any prohibited class for the possession of firearms, as defined
6 in Sections 12021 and 12021.1 of the Penal Code and Sections
7 8100 and 8103 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, or (3) another
8 successive restraining order is used against the respondent under
9 this section. If the local law enforcement agency determines that
10 the respondent is the legal owner of any firearm deposited with
11 the local law enforcement agency and is prohibited from possessing
12 any firearm, the respondent shall be entitled to sell or transfer the
13 firearm to a licensed dealer as defined in Section 12071 of the
14 Penal Code. If the firearm has been stolen, the firearm shall be
15 restored to the lawful owner upon his or her identification of the
16 firearm and proof of ownership.

17 (h) The court may, as part of the relinquishment order, grant an
18 exemption from the relinquishment requirements of this section
19 for a particular firearm if the respondent can show that a particular
20 firearm is necessary as a condition of continued employment and
21 that the current employer is unable to reassign the respondent to
22 another position where a firearm is unnecessary. If an exemption
23 is granted pursuant to this subdivision, the order shall provide that
24 the firearm shall be in the physical possession of the respondent
25 only during scheduled work hours and during travel to and from
26 his or her place of employment. In any case involving a peace
27 officer who as a condition of employment and whose personal
28 safety depends on the ability to carry a firearm, a court may allow
29 the peace officer to continue to carry a firearm, either on duty or
30 off duty, if the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that
31 the officer does not pose a threat of harm. Prior to making this
32 finding, the court shall require a mandatory psychological
33 evaluation of the peace officer and may require the peace officer
34 to enter into counseling or other remedial treatment program to
35 deal with any propensity for domestic violence.

36 (i) During the period of the relinquishment order, a respondent
37 is entitled to make one sale of all firearms that are in the possession
38 of a local law enforcement agency pursuant to this section. A
39 licensed gun dealer, who presents a local law enforcement agency
40 with a bill of sale indicating that all firearms owned by the

1 respondent that are in the possession of the local law enforcement
2 agency have been sold by the respondent to the licensed gun dealer,
3 shall be given possession of those firearms, at the location where
4 a respondent's firearms are stored, within five days of presenting
5 the local law enforcement agency with a bill of sale.

6 (j) The disposition of any unclaimed property under this section
7 shall be made pursuant to Section 1413 of the Penal Code.

8 (k) The return of a firearm to any person pursuant to subdivision
9 (f) shall not be subject to the requirements of subdivision (d) of
10 Section 12072 of the Penal Code.

11 (l) If the respondent notifies the court that he or she owns a
12 firearm that is not in his or her immediate possession, the court
13 may limit the order to exclude that firearm if the judge is satisfied
14 the respondent is unable to gain access to that firearm while the
15 protective order is in effect.

16 (m) Any respondent to a protective order who violates any order
17 issued pursuant to this section shall be punished under the
18 provisions of subdivision (g) of Section 12021 of the Penal Code.

19 ~~SEC. 2. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to~~
20 ~~Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution for certain~~
21 ~~costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district~~
22 ~~because, in that regard, this act creates a new crime or infraction,~~
23 ~~eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime~~
24 ~~or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the~~
25 ~~Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the~~
26 ~~meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California~~
27 ~~Constitution.~~

28 ~~However, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that~~
29 ~~this act contains other costs mandated by the state, reimbursement~~
30 ~~to local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made~~
31 ~~pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division~~
32 ~~4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.~~

33 *SEC. 2. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to*
34 *Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because*
35 *the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school*
36 *district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or*
37 *infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty*
38 *for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of*
39 *the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within*

1 *the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California*
2 *Constitution.*

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